THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

LIBRA OF THI BOMB BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 18TH MAY.

WE HAVE lying before us the Rev. C. H. A. Dall's appeal to the charitable public of the town of Calcutta for help to enable him to supply the Calcutta Rovers' School with a house of its own. The school has since its foundation in 1866, when it was known as the "Ragged school," been occupying a rented building No. 134, Old Boitakhana Bazar Road near Mirzapore. Mr. Dall points out that if a commodious house could be secured for the school, other industries besides book-binding and needle-work could be opened with the funds that would be set free by non-payment of rent. From the succinct account we find in the prospectus of the working and management of the school, it seems to us that the institution is a useful one and has been doing good work. The school now turns up students for the Lower Vernacular Scholarship Examination; and some pass it with credit every year. The passed candidates are then transferred to Mr. Dall's High School where they are taught up to the Calcutta University Entrance Standard. We have no hesitation in acknowledging the useful purpose for which the school has been got up, and wish that our worthy townsmen should come forward to lend a helping hand to the promoter of the undertaking, who has by his disinterested acts won the esteem of the native community.

WE SEE the Education Department has begun to recruit the Inspecting Staff from among the prominent men in the teaching line. The other day, we congratulated the Director of Public Instruction on his selection of Babu Beni Mahdub De, Head Master, Howrah Zilla School, for the Assistant Inspectorship of the Burdwan Circle, and we find again in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette* another efficient Head Master, Babu Chunder Nath Mozumdar of the Chittagong High School, has been appointed as Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Circle. Hitherto the practice was to appoint lower teachers of Zillah schools and sometimes outsiders to Inspectorships of Schools; but for sometime the Department has been uniformly filling up vacancies in the inspecting line by men who are already in the department, and who have shewn their usefulness as teachers. The Inspectors and their subordinates, if they perform their duties properly, ought to possess thorough knowledge of the management of schools and should be thoroughly conversant with teaching work. We therefore highly commend the manner in which the higher vacancies in the subordinate inspecting line are being filled up now.

THE BUILDING of a Mosque is now being freely talked of in London, as the number of Mahomedans in the metropolis of England has had a large accession of late, and also because there is no place of worship for them there. In a doggerel a London daily paper in prospect of a war with Russia thus refers to the subject:—

We don't want to fight;
But, by Jingo, if we do—
We've Protestant and Catholic,
Turk Infidel and Jew.
We've God and 'Mammon,' Allah,
Buddha, Brahma, and Vishnu,
We've collared all the deities,
So what can Russia do?"

THE RIPON Hospital at Simla was opened by Lord Dufferin on Thursday last. Mr. Hume made a speech, and Lord Dufferin replied. In course of his speech His Lordship said:

"It would be out of place for me to impress upon those I see around me the necessity which exists for such an establishment, or the benefits it is destined to diffuse. A building within whose walls sickness is replaced by health, shattered limbs by a renovated frame, pangs of child-birth by the joys of maternity, the shadow of death by the restoration to home, to friendship, and to life, is like a radiant city set upon a hill whose light cannot be extinguished. Most heartily, therefore, have I engaged in this day's ceremonial, for I reckon it is especially incumbent upon us who are permitted to enjoy the salubrity of these Alpine sites to extend as far as we are able the blessing of medical assistance to those around us, both to the natives of these mountains, whose haunts we have invaded and whose guests we have become, as well as to that rapidly-increasing population who have been attracted to what to many of them must be this uncongenial climate by the exigencies of their public duties, or with a view of supplying the wants and requirements of this now populous community.

SPEAKING at the City Liberal Club, the Marquis of Ripon hoped that when quiet times returned to India the question of the defence of the country would be considered by the Government. He thought a united military command and administration advisable.

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY.

ADVICES from Ottawa state that Riel's followers are deserting him. In a manifesto reciting the wrongs of the half-breeds, Riel states that he did not fire the first shot, that he is being hunted to death, and that as death at the hands of the public executioner or in battle must be his fate, he must die fighting. The rebel has since been taken prisoner.

WE see from a reply given by Mr. Cross, Under-Secretary of State for India, to a question put by Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, that Sir Peter Lumsden, as Chief of the Boundary Commission, drew £3,100-10 a year, including his military pay and allowances as Major-General in the army, but exclusive of £1,200 a year which he continued to receive as a member of the India Council; so that altogether Sir Peter was paid for the months he spent on the Afghan border at the rate of £4,312-10 per annum. Colonel Ridgeway and the other Indian officers receive an addition of one-fifth to their ordinary pay and allowances. The total estimated cost of the Mission entered in the revised estimates for 1884-85 is £120,000, and in the Budget for the current year provision is made for a further expenditure of £61,000, or £181,000 altogether. This disposes of the very extravagant rumours which ran the round of the papers a short time ago. And yet the estimate as we now have it is by no means small, and the money is being thrown away, simply because the G. O. M. needs must have faith in Russian promises.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—"I learn from a thoroughly-well-informed diplomatic source that at least one element of danger in the coming struggle has been eliminated. The United States Government regards England, should she be driven to war, as the champion of Anglo-Saxon civilisation, and has intimated that it will not allow the Russians to buy ships and arm privateers in American harbours to prey on British commerce." The Americans understand L. S. D. better than ethnic sentimentalism and they are not likely to swerve from their devotion to Almighty Dollar.

SOME of the chief reasons suggested to the mind of the leading Madras papers why Lord Dufferin's resignation just now would have been an occurrence to be greatly deplored is that "it would promote Mr. Grant-Duff, as the Senior Presidency Governor, to the office of Provisional Viceroy." Mr Grant-Duff will, we are sure, feel keenly this unkind cut!

SIR PETER LUMSDEN, it is understood, will push on with all speed so as to reach London at the earliest possible date: under any circumstances, it is not expected that he can be in England before the end of the current month. This para is due to the rage for news. As far as the Ministry is concerned Sir Peter may as well go to the antipodes.

THE *Novoe Vremya* prints an anecdote about the Amir saying, when he was leaving India, that it had been agreeable to pay India a brief visit in spring, but it would be even pleasanter to pass all seasons in India, as his ancestors did. There is certainly no truth in the anecdote, for the Amir is too well bred to say any thing of the kind, but there is no doubt that the Afghans who reigned in India did better than those who lived in Afghanistan.

THE REPORT that Government is selling off the stores collected in Peshin is stated to be utterly without foundation. The time has not yet come for military arrangements to be replaced on the peace footing. The Bolan Railway, too, will be carried on come what may.

A TELEGRAM from Madras, says:—

A strange circumstance happened off this coast last night to the steamer *Arcot*. She was coming down from Calcutta *via* the coast ports, and on her way picked up at Gopalpore and Masulipatam Government treasure to the amount of four lakhs and a half. During last night the attention of the Commander was directed to two steamers, one on each side of the vessel, who kept their stations for several hours quite close to him. If he slowed—they did so also; if he put on a spurt—they did the same; and it was impossible to doubt that for some reason they were watching him. On one occasion the mysterious vessels communicated with each other, and then took up their stations as before. Just at this time, however, one of the British Indian Company's steamers coming from Madras hove in sight and private signals were at once exchanged between her and the now thoroughly uneasy *Arcot*; whereupon the two unknown steamers suddenly disappeared and were not seen afterwards.

A sea serpent!

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Krasnovodks on the Caspian, gives an account of the new railway which is to connect England with India and be a formidable rival to the Suez Canal:—"When the line is completed and connected with the Indian railways, passengers will book at Victoria or Chairing Cross, and go *via* Cologne and Vienna to Odessa; from that by steamer to Batoum; and then by railway, now existing, *via* Tiflis to Baku. Here a steamer will take the passengers across the Caspian, to Krasnovodsk, and after that there will be no break in the line, which will go through Askabad, Sarakhs, Herat and Candahar, on to the Indus. I think it has been calculated that the journey by this route could be done in about eleven days." That will be after the Bear has mauled the Lion.

OFFICIAL returns give the effective force of Russian troops with the colors at the beginning of last year, as 662,446 men, exclusive of the Cossacks The number was composed of 654 battalions, 330 squadrons, 367 batteries, of 1,684 guns, and 30½ battalions of Engineers, and the number of officers was 30,889.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY.

HERE are recent and authoritative figures with respect to the forces of some of our chief Native Indian States. Holkar (Indore) has 3,100 regulars and 2,150 irregulars, infantry; 2,100 regulars and 1,200 irregulars, cavalry; 340 artillerymen, with 24 field guns. Out of his annual revenue, £707,440, he spends £172,000 on his army and police. Scindia (Gwalior) has 6,000 cavalry, 5000 infantry, and 48 guns. He is an Honorary General in the British Army. Scindia's revenue amounts to £1,200,000. The Nizam (Hyderabad) is the most powerful Chief among Native States in point of men and guns. He has 12,775 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars, 551 artillerymen for 71 field and 654 other guns, and 1,400 cavalry. His revenue, including that of Berar, is £4,000,000 The Maharjah of Cashmere has 19,000 men with 16 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 5,000 irregular troops. His revenue is £807,578. The Gaekwar (Baroda) has 6 regiments of infantry and a small body (247) of cavalry, total 3,016; 2 batteries of artillery worked by artillerymen, and 42 guns (including 2 of gold and 2 of silver), and an irregular force of 6,000. Baroda revenue in 1881, was £1,118,000. Nepal has a standing army of regulars, 30,000 strong, of whom 13,000 are dispersed about the country and 17,000 are stationed in or near the capital, Khatmandoo. The revenue of Nepal is £1,000,000, of which £400,000 are paid away in land grants to her army. Lastly, Jeipore, has 9,599 infantry (5,000 of whom belong to special bodies) 3,578 cavalry, including the Jagirdar feudal horse and 65 military pieces, mostly of small calibre, worked by 716 artillerymen. For all practical purposes the figures are as deceptive as possible, they are like the 280 millions of Indians fighting for England.

IT IS interesting to read an invitation letter from a Japanese. A specimen of which runs as follows:—"I beg pardon for thus insulting your Honor in begging your company at my house to dinner. The house is small and very dirty. Our habits are rude, and you may not get anything fit to eat; and yet I hope that you will condescend to be present with us at six o'clock on the 9th of December."

A CORRESPONDENT on the Sind-Peshin frontier writes:—"We have been having famine prices here. A few days ago *atta* was selling 4 seers per rupee, and it was often mouldy, musty and bad: grain 7 seers and not always to be got; ghee one seer per rupee: and every thing else in proportion." The sale of the accumulated commissariat supplies will, says the Lahore paper, be welcomed in the Hurnai Valley, if nowhere else.

Some very curious statistics as to paper-making have recently been compiled on the Continent of Europe by some idlers who can do nothing better to pass their time. It seems that there are 3,985 paper-mills on the face of the earth, in which annually 1,904 million pounds of paper are manufactured. Half of this paper is used for printing ; 600 million pounds only for news-papers, the consumption of which has risen by 200 million pounds during the last ten years. As to the use of paper by individuals, an average of 11½lb. by an Englishman, 10½lb. by an American, 8lb. by a German, 7½lb by a Frenchman, 3½ lb. by an Italian or Austrian, 1½lb. by a Spaniard, 1lb. by a Russian, and 2lb. by a Mexican.

We are informed that Mrs. Grant-Duff has received a letter from General Ponsonby, the Private Secretary to the Queen, who states that Her Majesty expresses herself as being warmly interested in the success of the scheme submitted to her, for establishing a Hospital for Caste Women in Madras. Her Majesty will be very happy to patronise it, and will allow it to be called the Victoria Hospital. The Committee, of which the Hon'ble T. Rama Rao is the active Secretary, have, we understand, secured promises of Rs. 175,000 toward the three lakhs they hope to collect. Lady Adam has consented to become a Vice-Patroness.

The *Economist* finds in the full text of Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget certain "equivocal features," of which the chief is the discrepancy between the Budget Estimates for 1883-4 and the Revised Estimates for that year. The explanation of the deficiency is that land revenue to the extent of more than half a million sterling which belonged to 1884-5 was collected in the preceding year ; but the explanation itself belongs to the class that needs explaining. Probably no one is more dissatisfied with it than Sir Auckland Colvin himself. The *Economist's* objection to the continued imposition of an export duty on rice is reasonable enough in theory ; but to call the duty "a serious blot" upon Indian finance is to ignore the fact that in India, as elsewhere, statesmen have to deal with financial necessities no less than with financial theories.

A cry has gone forth from Chandernagore—It is complained that the Privy Council of Pondicherry has decided that six out of seven of the school-hours of a large educational institution in Chandernagore shall in future be exclusively devoted to the study of French. The result will be the thinning of the school to a great extent. Of course before the school is actually closed the pendulum of opinion may swing the other way. That is how the mischief of folly is compensated.

A very interesting lecture was given by Mr. Justice Birdwood at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute at Bombay, Thursday afternoon, (May 14,) the subject chosen being the "Buried City of Brahmanabad." The lecturer cited certain authorities who in the main believed that the city had been destroyed by an earthquake. He himself thought that it had been destroyed by a dust-storm, and described how very destructive dust-storms—especially when in their greatest fury—were in Scind. Brahmanabad was a great thriving city in former days, but now it was nothing but the home of the jackal and hyena and other wild beasts. Subsequently Mr. Justice Pinhey, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he had himself visited Brahmanabad, and was of opinion that the city had been destroyed by an inundation of the River Indus. The vote of thanks was carried with applause. So the outside public remains very much where it was about the causation of the destruction. *N'importe.* The ruins bear no relation to Pompeii.

Thursday 21st May.

An agitation has been begun in Madras on the subject of the rates of fees levied by notaries public, and the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Bengal have been taken on the subject. The Bombay Chamber has replied that, in its opinion the fees charged in Madras are too high if the time, labour, and competency required to do notarial work are taken into consideration. The Bengal Chamber obtained the opinions of the members of the legal profession and of the different exchange banks, and while, as might be expected, the opinion of the legal gentlemen was adverse to any change in the present rates, the bank-managers considered that they were too high, especially for noting and protesting. With these conflicting views before it, the Bengal Chamber was not prepared to advocate any change in the rates charged in Calcutta. The Notaries should thank the Chamber. We servants of the public advocate fair reduction.

One of the most curious of the presents given to the Ameer of Afganistan by the Government of India has just been despatched from Bombay. This consists of the machinery furnished by the Indian Electric Light Company, for the illumination of the Ameer's palace at Cabul. The Company's brilliant display at the house fitted up for Abdur Rahman at Rawal Pindi was to him one of the wonders of his visit to India. Without skilled workmen the apparatus would, of course, be simply a disappointing encumbrance, but consistent with his declarations on weightier matters, the Ameer has preferred to select from his own subjects men to receive the necessary training in mechanics and electric engineering. Three Cabulis have, therefore, been studying the working of the light at Bombay for some time past, chiefly at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, where the machinery capable of supplying ten lights is similar to that forwarded to the Ameer's capital. The gramme machine with the fittings complete has been sent *via* Peshwar and the Khyber, and the students in electric lighting having completed their education return with their newly acquired knowledge for the inauguration which is to be the occasion of a grand *tamasha*. Of course always with the proviso—Russia permitting.

Judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Scott at the Bombay High Court in the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The issues were :—Whether the property acquired by Sir Munguldas himself, and in particular the commission earned by him as mill-agent, were not his self-acquired property ; and whether the plaintiff was entitled to partition of this property. The former issue was found in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, the result being in favour of Sir Munguldas.

A society paper states that the command at Alder shot to which the Duke of Connaught was to have been appointed is to be kept open for him till July, in the hope that the course of affairs will permit of his returning to England.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University was held on Wednesday, the 6th instant, to take into consideration the proposals submitted by the Hon'ble the Chancellor, with a view to separating the Oriental College from the immediate control of the Senate, and to place it under the management of a less miscellaneous body specially selected for the purpose. The proposals were accepted by the Senate without any material alterations, and the objects aimed at are now all but a *fait accompli*. It only remains to decide the exact amount which will be set aside for the purposes of the Oriental College, and to elect the committee of management. "It has seemed to some," remarks the Lahore paper, "that the Senate, under the guidance of a few energetic members, has shown a disposition to interfere too much in the management of the Oriental College, and that it has thus roused the distrust of those donors to whom College and University alike owe their existence. It was apparently to meet this difficulty—whether real or imaginary— that the scheme in question was brought forward." Well, if so, it shows that the native public of the Punjab led by certain Bengalis made a better forecast of what matters would come to than our contemporary who denounced the said Bengalis.

The *Times of India* hears that the Government of India have at last consented to do some thing to render Bombay secure against a sudden attack of any possible enemy by sea. It is proposed, in the first instance, to strengthen the present harbour defences and arm them with heavier guns ; while the existing forts will be supplemented by four gun boats carrying heavier guns and by four torpedo boats of the newest pattern.

The *Volks Zeitung*, of Berlin, gives some statistics of the cost to Europe of her armies. For the seventeen States of Europe, the total of the armies on a peace footing is 2,529,522 men. Calculating their wages at 2s. 6d. per day, and omitting the holidays, we have a sum of £37. 10s. per annum for each man. Multiplying this sum by 2,529,522, the total comes to £94,820,675 per annum. Adding to this the total of the seventeen war budgets, which is £101,672,782, the total loss suffered by Europe annually on account of her armies is £196,514,852.

Friday, 22nd May.

The annual meeting of the Shakespeare Memorial Association was held at Stratford-on-Avon, on April 23rd. Mr. C. E. Flower presiding. The Chairman stated that the Memorial Buildings, which include theatre, library, and picture gallery, would be completed during the summer. The grounds would be laid out as ornamental gardens. Nearly four hundred valuable Shakesperean books had been presented to the library during the year. One of the objects of the Association was to place the plays of the great poet upon the stage of the Memorial Theatre in as perfect and complete a manner as possible. The revival reserved for the poet's birth-day this summer was *Love's Labour Lost*. This play had not been produced in London for many years, and its representation at Stratford on-Avon would, it is stated, have been impossible had not Mr. Cresswick, the actor, kindly lent them the original prompt book as used by Madame Vestris at Covent Garden in 1839. The book contained very valuable manuscript notes descriptive of situations, old traditions, &c. The revival of this play had created a great deal of interest in theatrical circles.

Mr. James Redpath, whose action during the land agitation in Ireland was so distasteful to the British Government, recently had an interview, in New York, with Hartmann, the notorious Nihilist. In the course of a long conversation, Hartmann strenuously denied that Nihilism had ceased to exist as a political factor. On the contrary, the organization was increasing in numbers and influence daily. It was, however, their present policy to remain quiescent. Time was on their side. They could afford to wait. The Czar and his advisers were eager for war, in the hope that a campaign conducted to a successful issue would at one blow destroy the influence of the Nihilists and consolidate the dynasty of the Romanoffs. He and his Ministers might partially succeed, the attention of the people might be diverted, but their sympathy never. After the war, which in all probability would ruin the Czar and bring his crown toppling about his ears, the Nihilists might strike their final blow for freedom ; but during the progress of a stuggle with a foreign Power the Revolutionary party would forbear to strike,

It has been decided we hear, that temporary appointments in India on more than Rs. 250 a month will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction. Very respectable-looking on paper.

An opinion on the liability to stamp a receipt for the allowances granted by Government to regimental bands and messes has recently been recorded by the Advocate General of Bengal. It is held that as the allowances in question are not obligatory on the Government, but are merely given as grants-in-aid of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of these institutions, the receipts for the allowances need not bear a receipt stamp.

The *Times* admits that England has in regard to her defences left undone those things that she ought to have done, to a very unjustifiable and even alarming extent. "At the same time we have to remember that an equally intimate knowledge of Russian preparations would undoubtedly reveal weaknesses at least equally serious, and that we have come victorious out of many a struggle into which we entered with very imperfect preparations. That we can fight without sustaining losses no one will suppose for a moment. Our interests are too vast, too complicated, and too extended not to offer many vulnerable points to an adversary. But it is in their extent and vastness that our wealth and staying power consist, and when driven to war we shall know how to make commensurate efforts for their portection."

The Bauriahs, one of the criminal tribes of the Punjab, are said to be able, not only to track a thief by his foot-prints, but frequently to identify a man from the marks of his feet on the ground. In the case of a man who was tried for murder some time since at Ferozepore, evidence was given that a Bauriah had taken up the track, and after going a short distance, had successfully named the culprit. When asked by the Magistrate how he managed to identify the man by his footprints, the tracker returned the remarkable answer :—"it would have been strange if I had not done so, when I had seen him nearly every day of my life."

The Commissioner of Police at Bombay has telegraphed to Colonel Guthrie, the Commissioner of Police at Madras, to closely watch the movements of a stranger in Arab's clothes, who is suspected to be a Russian spy. He professes to be a priest of the order of Reformed Barnabites. The Roman Catholic clergy have been warned and have been also cautioned by Bishop Meurin, S. J., against admitting this person into their houses or allowing him to say Mass or perform other priestly functions in their churches. The stranger is supposed to have gone towards Hyderabad.

Saturday, 23rd May.

Year after year witnesses a steady increase in the consumption of salt, and a corresponding increase in the salt revenue. During the year 1884-85, the official statement showed this quantity to be 32,446 maunds, and the duty Rs, 61,581 ; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 30,555 maunds and Rs.

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58,357. If the revenue has not yet recovered its old position, it is evident at least that cheap salt is slowly making its way among the people. No longer ago than 1881-82, the consumption was only 28,409 maunds, while the revenue amounted to Rs. 69,960.

SIR William Thomson's idea of employing the water power of the Niagara Fall for the purpose of generating electricity by dynamo machines has, according to *Engineering*, been realised. In the mill of Quimby & Co. magneto-electrical machines are driven by the force of the waters, which supply the electricity for a large number of telephones, many of them being in Buffalo, 25 miles distant.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS of Connaught have again changed their plans, and instead of summering at Simla propose to leave Bombay for England on the 26th instant. If His Royal Highness simply goes on leave the senior Brigadier will presumably fill the vacancy at Meerut; but nothing, we believe, has yet been finally settled.

LATEST NEWS from the Bolan shows that appreciable progress is already being made with the new railway. Staff and material have arrived and the engine is beginning to push along the pass. There has been a 4½-foot flood at Pir Chowki, which did not, however, interfere at all with the work. "Hitherto," says a correspondent, "it has been wonderfully cool, but there are symptoms that the usual frightful heat will soon set in."

A DACOIT'S THREAT.—Tantia Bhil's latest exploit has been the sending of a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khundwa District, warning him to be on his guard, as the outlaw, with his "merry men," intended to loot the treasury. A feature about the letter is that it was not sent through the post, but was secretly placed on the Deputy Commissioner's office table; and all enquiries failed to elicit how it came there. Tantia has certainly been in the neighbourhood of Khundwa lately, for he gave unmistakeable signs of his presence by committing a serious dacoity in a village near the town. A policeman, who seems to have endeavoured to do his duty on this occasion, was shot at by one of the dacoits, and so severely wounded that he died a few days later.

IT HAS BEEN definitely settled that the Government will take over the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 1st January next. All officials of the Company drawing over Rs. 500 a month have been told to hold themselves in readiness to receive notice to quit.

COLONEL BRINE appears to be determined to tempt fortune once more by crossing the English Channel in a balloon. Since the gallant Colonel has resolved upon imperilling his life, a contemporary hopes, that he will have better luck than on the occasion of his first attempt to cross the "silver streak."

WHEN LORD KIMBERLEY, *Says the Pioneer*, spoke of a plan for the defence of India having been already matured and ageed upon in case of war with Russia, extending from Peshwar to the Indus Valley, he was only indulging in generalities which doubtless served the Government purpose of the hour. Certainly no plan of defence has been yet prepared in India, except that connected with the foreign railways and military roads.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 212 against 209 and 229 in the 2 preceding weeks, and 60 less than the corresponding week last year. From Cholera there were 43 deaths against 31 and 65 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 61. Under the head of Smallpox 5 deaths were registered against 5 and 10 in the 2 preceding weeks. The general mortality of the week was at the rate of 25·5 per 1000 per annum, a moderate rate for this period of the year.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that he was unable to make any further communication to the House relative to the Afghan frontier.

Cunningham and Burton, who were proved to be two of the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages in London, last January, have been found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that there had been no proposal for a treaty with the Amir other than that contained in the Blue-Book.

Sir Edmond Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that the Spanish Government had refused to grant England the most favored nation treatment to English manufactures which was stipulated for in the Convention signed by both Powers in December last. The negotiations for an Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty have therefore failed.

20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* contradicts the statements that have been made, that there is a hitch in the negotiations with Russia.

21.—The *London Daily News* publishes a paragraph, stating that there is a stoppage in connection with the negotiations between England and Russia.

Orders have been given for the 5th Lancers the 20th Hussars, and the 19th Regiment of Foot to proceed from Suakim to Cairo.

Sir Arthur Haytor, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the guards had been ordered to stop at Alexandra, in case circumstances should render their detention disirable.

22.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cross, in moving the second reading of the Bill for the East India loan of ten millions sterling, said that five millions were required for the construction of roads and railways with the view to perfecting our communication with Quetta. The Government proposes to construct a military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Pishin plateau. Besides completing the Railway to Pishin, it is also proposed to construct an alternative line through the Bolan Pass, and other lines east of the River Indus. The expenses will be defrayed partly from the Indian revenue and partly by loan. The Commons then read the Bill a second time.

Lord Kimberley, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, denied that Russia had asked to have a representative at Cabul.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885.

THE REV. MR. HASTIE AND THE SCOTCH COMMISSION.

A GLANCE at the columns of some of our contemporaries is sufficient to show us that a reaction has set in in favour of the much maligned and much persecuted Mr. Hastie. We do not think we arrogate too much to ourselves when we say that we contributed only to the setting in of this reaction. Just when Mr. Hastie was coming out of jail in the middle of March last we wrote an article, not only expressing our entire sympathy with that reverend gentleman in his unmerited sufferings, but denouncing the conduct of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland in having betrayed their servant, and wondering at the shabby treatment of him by the missionaries of Calcutta. This article appeared in our issue of the 16th of March last, before which date none of our contemporaries, to the best of our recollection, had written in sympathising terms of Mr. Hastie. But after the appearance of that article there seems to have occurred a movement among some influential members of the Native community who sent a numerously signed memorial to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, dwelling on the signal service rendered by Mr. Hastie to the cause of education in Bengal, praying for his re-instatement in his former post as Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta. Several of our contemporaries have since taken the side of Mr. Hastie, and notably the *Statesman* who, in consequence of fresh information which he has received and original documents which he has seen, has completely changed his mind, and has published a series of articles in which Mr. Hastie is defended with great ability. But whether we had any hand in producing this reaction or not we rejoice that there is at present a reaction in favour of Mr. Hastie, for we believe that he has been persecuted simply because he has had the moral courage to expose wickedness in the agents of missionary societies and in the agents of that very Church of which he is a missionary. We fear missionaries are at present too much in the habit of concealing ugly things occurring in missions, and of dallying with evil. Formerly we had a high idea of missions and of missionaries; evil men were then not harboured in the precincts of mission-houses and mission colleges, and immorality when detected was cast out and punished. But it is different now. Men with blackened characters are not only not cast out but are allowed to teach and preach as if they were stainless characters. Mr. Hastie seems to have been a missionary of the old stamp. He held no dalliance with moral filth, but was always determined to rebuke and punish it. And hence he was not popular with the missionary body in Calcutta.

The other day one of our morning contemporaries received from London the following telegram:—"The Church Commission which recently visited Calcutta has completed its report, which entirely exonerates Mr. Wilson and Miss. Pigot, approves of Mr. Macfarlane's action and condemns the conduct of Mr. Hastie." As most of our readers do not know who composed this Commission, why it was sent, and what its labours were out here, we shall endeavour to throw some light on the subject, as we have been at some pains in making enquiries.

Owing to the awful disclosures made in the Pigot-Hastie case of the state of the Scotch Mission in Calcutta, especially in connection with the Orphanage, subscriptions in Scotland to missions began to fall off. The good people of Scotland said to themselves:—"If our Calcutta Mission has got into such moral disorder and rottenness, why subscribe for its support? We can make better use of our money." This feeling was deepened by a circular which Mr. Hastie, when in Scotland, sowed broadcast over the congregations of the Church, in which he stated that the Calcutta Mission was not in a morally healthy state, and declared his readiness to prove the charge. The consequence was that many of the old supporters of the Mission refused to subscribe a penny, and the Mission funds greatly diminished. The Foreign Mission Committee, whose business it is to set the Mission agoing, got alarmed. Subscriptions were daily falling off. What would be done to restore the confidence of the Church in the Calcutta Mission? Would it answer the purpose if a Commission were sent to Calcutta to investigate matters? Would not a rose-coloured report from such a Commission restore confidence in the Church? Very likely it would. A Commission was accordingly sent out, consisting of two clergymen and one Scotch advocate. The Commission was virtually the Commission of the Foreign Mission Committee sent out by them to justify their treatment of Mr. Hastie and to give in a flattering report of the Calcutta Mission. And the telegram which we have quoted above shows that the Commission has fulfilled the utmost expectations of the Mission Committee. But whether this glowing or rather glozing report will satisfy the Church, whether it will make shillings and sovereigns trickle in the mission box as heretofore, remains to be seen. We have been told by Christian gentlemen who interviewed the Commission that they seemed to have come out with a foregone conclusion. This seems to have been the case from the following circumstances. The members of the Commission, when in Calcutta, were hail-fellows well-met with those very people whose conduct they had come to examine. Further, they had come out to investigate the charges made by Mr. Hastie, but Mr. Hastie, who had purposely come out to India to produce his witnesses and prove his charges, was thrown into jail as soon as he came to Calcutta: so that really no satisfactory and thorough investigation of those charges ever took place. And yet the London telegram tells us that the Commission in their report have exonerated the parties named. Here is exoneration without investigation!

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has, we understand, already commenced its sittings, and we should not be surprized if the intelligence were flashed to Calcutta to the effect that the General Assembly had accepted the report of the Commission. But even if this is the case let not our readers suppose that the matter will stop there. The number of Mr. Hastie's friends is increasing every day in Scotland as in India. These friends, with that doggedness which characterizes Scotchmen, will, if defeated in this Assembly, bring up the matter into Assembly after Assembly, and not rest satisfied till they see wickedness punished and righteousness vindicated.

RAILWAYS AND PREVENTION OF FAMINES.

IT has been our constant endeavour to discredit the artificial movement which advocates the extension of the Railway system in India either by State-guarantee or direct State-aid to the exclusion of private enterprise. Benefitted as posterity as well as the present generation and likely to be in a variety of ways, by the construction of Railways and permissible as their construction on that account may be by means of raising loans, we cannot lend our countenance f

to any measure, which has for its object the floating of large sums of borrowed or tax-payers' money on public works of a productive nature when we are almost certain that these so-called public works are not only not calculated to pay their way, but will entail a positive loss on the promoters. The House of Commons is engaged now in discussing a Bill, empowering the Secretary of State for India to negotiate a loan of ten millions sterling, chargeable to the revenues of India, and a portion of this loan will be devoted to the rapid construction of railways in this country. It is desirable that members of Parliament, as those largely responsible for the policy pursued in India, should give the proposal their most careful attention. Before voting that part of the new loan, which is proposed to be applied to the work of Railway extension, further enquiry is needed, as to whether it is a measure best calculated to advance the interests of India. And if the House is not satisfied that it is so, the measure ought at once to be rejected.

The chief ground asserted in the Report of the Select Committee on East India Railway Communication, in support of Railway Extension, is, "the necessity for increasing the works likely to protect the country against famines." Mr. William Digby, late of Madras Famine Campaign fame, has addressed an able letter to all the M.Ps. in which he forcibly shows that, that the Railways answer this last mentioned object, is nowhere *proved* by the evidence recorded in the Blue-Books, but the fact is *assumed* from beginning to end, and assumed under circumstances not at all creditable to the India Office, seeing that, that office all the time, had evidence in its possession proving that Railways had *failed* to protect the country against famines. If the figures in the possession of the India Office had been considered it would have been found that taking this century, and taking the period from 1800 to 1860 as the Pre-Railway Era there were 13 famines in those years and a probable loss of life of four or five millions. In the Railway Era, on the other hand, viz. from 1861 to 1878, we are pained to find, there had been 16 famines in 17 years, with a loss of life of 11,871,620, a really appalling figure. It might have been shown that in districts which could be named, in which there are Railways, a fourth of the population died from famine and famine-induced diseases in two years, and the cultivated area decreased by one quarter. All these facts and figures are contained between the covers of India Office and other Blue-Books, to which Mr. Digby has made detailed reference.

Mr. Digby's distinguished services in connexion with the late terrible Madras famines, unquestionably entitle him to be regarded as an authority on Indian Famines, and we are bound to accept his authority when he speaks of the Madras famine in special. During the 1876-78 famine in Madras, says Mr. Digby, nine districts were directly affected. Seven of these had a first class railway, on either the broad or narrow guage, running through them; some were served by two such railways. Mr. Digby compares the decrease of population through famine in ten districts served by railway and not so served. The average indicates a difference of 2 per cent. against railways *i. e.*, the population decreased more rapidly in the railway districts than in the non-railway districts. This is a protection against famine entirely in the wrong direction.

Paradoxical as it may sound in the first instance, Railways have, by official statement, failed to protect the country against famine in the past and there is no reason to suppose they will do differently in the future. No body, of course, is paradoxical enough to question the efficiency of railways *during* actual famine. It is evident that if in Southern India and Mysore from 1877 to 1879 five millions of lives were lost *with* railways, ten millions would have been lost *without* them. Railways, in themselves, do not certainly actually *promote* famines, but they are the visible sign of a system of administration, which is the sole and direct cause of Famine. If, supposing the proposed ten million loan be devoted to railway extension, it is practically, or at least, very largely, a loan in aid of English iron-workers and railway coach and engine builders. Three and one-third millions out of the ten, would be spent in this direction, and out of the ten millions for which the Indian tax-payer becomes responsible, only a very small portion would be expended among the Indian people. After the lines are constructed and in working order, England draws a very large portion of the revenue. "It is owing to *our* mode of administration in India", says Mr. Digby, "that famines are so frequent and deadly." It can be put beyond reasonable doubt that Famines, under fair and righteous Government, would occur in India as frequently as they do in England,—that is, they would not occur at all. There is terrible poverty in the Indian Empire, a poverty afore time not terrible, though occasionally severe, in the sense in which it is now terrible. This is brought about, partly by ruling a poor country by a system so costly, that if rich England were administered, in a like manner, the burden would be hardly borne. In India, observes Mr. Digby, it is not *borne*; it yearly *crushes* hundreds of thousands to the earth. The effect of the system is to bring ten millions of people within the scope of famine and by the Railways to save five. The argument based on the yearly increasing prosperity of India, as shown in the growing wealth of the Presidency cities, the increased capital employed in various directions, and the rising exports, may be admitted for what it is worth, which by the way, is not much. Forty millions are annually drained from India, to be spent in England, leaving little to be circulated among the trades of the country and thereby to promote a widespread prosperity. One-fifth of the people *i. e.*, 40 millions from years end to year's end do not know what it is to have a bellyful of victuals on any single day. The reason why famines are more frequent and more deadly now, than they were fifty years ago, is, that the people, in millions, live not from hand to mouth, but even more painfully than this; consequently, when the rainfall lessens and crops wither, instead of scarcity, pinching famine stares the masses in the face and they die by hundreds of thousands. The pace at which the famines recur is accelerating at such a rate that soon there will be no interval between them; famine will be chronic over a large part of the Empire. Of what earthly avail will Railways be, under circumstances like these, for protection against ravages of famine? There may be food enough in the country, without the people having sufficient money to buy it. Colonel Stewart writing so far back as 1833, observed, "during the scarcity which prevailed last year in this country and in the Company's neighbouring districts, it was the subject of remark by every traveller coming here from Madras, that the moment they entered the Nizam's dominions, all the worst appearances of famine in a great measure ceased. They no longer saw the villages filled with the dead and the dying, as they did in the Company's country, although the price of grain continued to be as dear, and *in some cases actually decree* than it was in the Company's country." If then the subjects of native States, fared better even with the higher prices, is not the conclusion irresistible that they must have been infinitely better off than the people in the Company's territory? Railways may afford facilities for the conveyance of food grain, but cannot put money into people's pocket to buy it. Railways may be, and no doubt are, blessings in their own way, but not when they are constructed at the cost of burdening an overburdened people and of impoverishing the country. We would once more ask the Honorable members of Parliament to pause and ponder, to enquire, learn and judge before they sanction the proposed loan.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND UPPER BURMAH.

KING Cotton has never been indifferent to Burmese affairs. Lancashire does not allow a new Governor-General to come out to India without lecturing him as to what he should do in order to further the interests of cottonopolis. Before Lord Dufferin started for India the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had an interview with His Lordship. They implored, it will be remembered, the special attention of the new Viceroy to the existing relations of the Government of India with the Mandalay Court. Mr. John Slagg, M. P., who was the spokesman of the deputation, pointed out French influence was growing in Burmah in a manner not altogether favourable to English Commerce, and that those who were interested in the trade of Burmah held that the Government of India should renew deplomatic relations with the Mandalay Court. Lord Dufferin acknowledged the importance of the question to which his attention had been called, and promised to take it into consideration. Manchester having done her part, the London Chamber of Commerce have now taken up the matter in earnest, and attempts are being made to convince the British public that great developments of English commercial interests might take place in that quarter if Upper Burmah were annexed and China connected with the Indian Empire by a railway system. A deputation from the London Chamber recently waited on Lord Kimberley at the India Office to urge, in the interest of the trade of British Burmah, that the Government should take steps for establishing more satisfactory relations with the Mandalay Government. And at a special general meeting of the Chamber, held on the 13th ultimo, an address on "Railway Extension to South-West China and Siam was delivered by Mr. Holt Hallet, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This meeting request the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the great importance, from a mercantile point of view, of furthering in every way the establishment of railway communication from British Burmah towards the South-Western frontier of China."

Mr. Holt Hallet, in the course of his address, laid special stress on the existence of an important field for commerce in Indo-China and the Chinese South-West Provinces, and on the favourable opinions entertained by Siam towards opening up the country by means of a railway, and its connection with British Burmah. Mr. Hallet, of course, maintained that the proposed railway would prove a remunerative undertaking. It may be desirable on commercial grounds to connect the south-western provinces of China with the Indian Empire by the establishment of railway communication. But the cost of the railway should be borne by the English and not by the Indian tax-payer. If then, the proposed railway is sure to prove a remunerative business, private enterprise should come forward and undertake its construction. The British merchants and manufacturers have for a long time been anxious to find a market for their goods in the south-western provinces of China, and this is the plain reason why they are unanimous for the annexation of Upper Burmah. They have long set their heart upon the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the Indian Empire. In their Memorial to the Secretary of State, the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce did not distinctly advocate the annexation of Upper Burmah. In that document they merely called Lord Kimberley's attention to the serious diminution of trade that had taken place in Burmah since the withdrawal of British Residents at Mandalay and Bhamo, and the abolition of the mixed court for the trial of causes between Natives and Europeans, and to the designs of France upon Siam and the Shan States which, in the opinion of the memorialists, made it more than ever desirable and necessary to retain British influence in Upper Burmah. But most of the gentlemen who spoke in support of the Memorial advocated annexation as the best means of solving the difficulty. We are glad to find that Lord Kimberley, in reply, told the deputation without any circumlocution that it had been determined not to annex Upper Burmah. This might have been easily anticipated from what Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India, had said in his place in the House of Commons that the recent atrocities at Mandalay did not furnish any ground for British intervention. The memorialists had attributed the decrease of trade in Burmah to the misgovernment of Theebaw. Lord Kimberley said he would not dispute the causes which might have influenced the course of

trade in Burmah, and he pertinently observed that it would be scarcely fair to attribute the depression entirely to the state of affairs in Upper Burmah. His Lordship pointed out that the large amount of unprofitable speculation on the rice crops in 1882 and 1883, the short crop of 1884, and the great fall in the price of tea must have all contributed to bring about the state of depression which now undoubtedly do exist. The Secretary of State observed: "That the existing state of things and the condition of our relations with Upper Burmah were unfavourable to our trade was to be deplored, and this unsatisfactory position being acknowledged on all hands, the whole question turned on the manner and the time of dealing with it. One gentleman had slightly attended to the clouds which overcast the horizon. On that subject he should not say anything further than that it would be present to the mind of every one that, in the present state of things, it was important that the Government of India should be extremely prudent in engaging itself in any enterprise beyond its frontier. Lord Dufferin was perfectly well aware of the unsatisfactory position of affairs with regard to the relations with Burmah and would, no doubt, consider the best and most efficient means short of annexation for restoring those relations to a more satisfactory condition But when and how this was to be done were questions which he must be permitted to abstain from discussing at that moment. . . . With regard both to what was going on in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and to our relations with king Theebaw and his miserable, or rather atrocious Government, all he could say was that no one wou'd rejoice more than he, if some better state of things could be established. For many reasons the matter was one of great difficulty at the present time." We earnestly hope that in dealing with the Burmah question Lord Dufferin will not allow himself to be guided by the advice of the European mercantile community, who are mainly influenced by an anxious desire to find new markets for their goods.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BENGAL.

THERE is an amplitude, a vastness, an all-comprehensiveness in the projects of Sir Rivers Thompson which cannot fail to commend the highest admiration. Every idea is grand, every scheme is far-reaching, every plan contemplates in full entirety the well-being of the sixty-six millions of Bengal placed under His Honor's rule. The good proposed is absolute not relative. Even as Dr. Richardson desires the perfect health of all and every one who is to dwell in his theoretical Hygeia, so does Sir Rivers Thompson wish as regards civil government, for the absoluteness and contentedness of the millions who live in his dominion. There is no mincing of matters, no half and half measure, no resort to the "greatest good of the greatest number," and such other exploded old theories. The whole, the entire, the absolute, or nothing at all. Take for instance the rent law; it secures to every tenant absolute ownership in his plot of homestead and garden land and corn field, with no zemindar to vex, no rent to pay, no contracting and settling, no buying and selling, except what the father of the family, the Collector-Magistrate may think fit to ordain for the prosperity of the happy members of his temporarily adopted children. The Cadastral Survey is to measure the lands (thrice as extensive as great Britain) of the said children at the cost of zemindars; and their accounts are to be kept and the price of their crops is to be settled by a set of angelic Patwaris, totally innocent of all peculation, and supported, again, by zemindars. And now their caste rules, their religious rites, their domestic ceremonies, their civil law, and even their folk lore, traditions and prejudices are now to be recorded in a grand domesday book, which is to set aside once and for ever all ancient records, and scriptures. No more pundits, no more priests, no more elders, and heads of families, no caste meetings, and no Panchayets. All such clogs to happiness to be at once removed, by a complete code by the arch-kazi, Mr. Risley, and it is to be expounded by the temporary fathers of families referred to above—a happy family of sixty-six millions of children thriving under the benign affection of forty-nine District Magistrates. It is difficult to conceive anything more blissful—a complete kingdom of heaven and earth. It takes our breath away even to think of so overflowing a bowl of celestial happiness in this world of sin and woe. But alas! there is no prospect of realising the enchanting picture. According to the Christian Scriptures God's curse rests on man—man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that fickle Syren Pecuna is so partial in her favors, that differences of condition must exist, as they have done hitherto, and no human laws or domesday books can interfere with the unequal dispensation of favors by Dame Fortune. Dr. Richardson did not pay any attention to this fact when devising his plans, and his Hygeia remains unrealized, and we are sorry to add that Sir Rivers Thompson has equally overlooked this inexorable condition, and his plans must equally fail. Nay more; Dr. Richardson's failure is a failure only; it has led to no evil; but Sir Rivers' plans, more extensive and all-grasping and arbitrarily interfering with penal laws, the established state of things, will cause an amount of mischief frightful to contemplate. There is a sad want in them of the sense of relative proportion—of the adaptation of mean to an end. They look very much like the schemes of Napolean—not *le Grand* but *le Petit*,—and we can only hope that they will not end in a thumping Sedan. We have already often noticed the weak points of the Rent Law, the Patwari Law, and the cadastral survey law, and it is not our wish, and perhaps not of our readers also, to traverse the old ground again. But the new project of the Ethnological Survey, which comes not only with the usual flourish of trumpets about administrative advantages as a supplement to the survey and record of rights, but with a special blast about service to science, and in behalf of Naturalists in Europe, call for more than a cursory notice, though in the present issue we cannot attempt any thing exhaustive. The subject is vast, and our space unfortunately too limited. The object of the new Survey, in the language of the Government resolution is to collect "more precise information than is at present in existence regarding the castes and occupation of the people of India," (yea "India" and not Bengal.) This means that we are to have something more comprehensive than the three huge quartos of the late Rev. Mr. Sherrings on the "Tribes and Castes of India," which embodied the results of a life-time of study and personal research by a peripatetic missionary almost wholly devoted to that work. In amplifying on the advantages to be attained by this survey the Resolution goes on—"The census of 1883 has provided a sound statistical basis for further research, while recent events have served to bring to prominent notice the necessity for more minute knowledge on the part of Government officers of the actual usages and beliefs of the people at large. An ethnographical survey of the people is in its way as desirable as a cadastral survey of the land, provided that it can be carried out within a reasonable time and without excessive expenditure. Social reforms are beginning to be discussed by the leaders of native society, and a time may come when Government will be invited (already invited by Mr. Malabari) "to exercise its influence in such matters. It is clear, at any rate, that the more Government officers know about the religious and social customs of the people of their districts, the better able they will be to deal either with the possible social problems of the future, or with the practical questions referred to in Mr. Risley's note." All this is doubtless very attractive; but we fail to perceive the propriety of the riders "reasonable time, and without excessive expenditure." If the ethnographical survey is as desirable as the cadastral survey, why should there be any timidity about time and expense? It should be carried out at any cost. We thought from what this Government had repeatedly urged that the cadastral survey was a *necessity*; it is a relief to know that it is only "desirable," even as the kingdom of heaven on earth, and not a pressing necessity. However, we will not cavil about words, that which is "desirable" becomes a necessity by the measure of intensity with which we dote upon it. We admit the desirableness, and wish to know how it is to be attained? The plan proposed is the old stereotyped one, that of issuing question papers to "selected officers," to have the returns tabulated by a "selected officer" and a digest prepared by him, the time for the whole operation of enquiry, returns, digestion thereof, and reporting thereon being limited to two years, and the expense to the salary of the "selected officers" and his clerical staff. Now the work proposed is either very simple, or arduous. If the former, the fuss made about it is uncalled for; if the latter, as we conscientiously believe it to be, the means and time allotted are totally inadequate, and that is why we complain of there being a sad want of the sense of relative proportion. Taking no note of the word "India" which in the resolution seems to be a mere flourish of rhetoric, and confining our attention to the Bengal provinces to which His Honor's rule extends, we have to deal with at least five hundred nationalities, races, tribes, castes, sub-divisions and septs, and if we multiply that number by the smaller of the two sets of questions *i. e.* 27 with a number of sub-heads, we arrive at 13,500 topics on which the reporter is to write such exhaustive and accurate essays as may set aside all former returns and may be used by Government as standard and authoritative solutions of all questions of doubt and obscurity. But this is not all, the special set of questions in Appendix C. extends to 391, and these multiplied by 500 would give us 1,95,500 topics to deal with. It may be said that many of the topics may be disposed of by a single negative, but when the traveller in Iceland disposed of the chapter on snakes in his book by saying "there are no snakes in Iceland" he had to devote some time to enquiry, so even negative results will involve waste of time. We know nothing to the discredit of Mr. Risley the "selected officer." We have no doubt he is as able and learned as any member of the service to which he belongs. He may even be an admirable Crichton. But with all his ability, his ready wit, his wide grasp of mind, and his unrivalled power to evolve the truth, from any amount of chaos within the shortest possible time, he will not be able to do the amount of work above-sketched within the time fixed. It might be said that the fixation of the time is due to the orders of the higher authorities, and the time may hereafter be extended. But we do not at all like this explanation. In the first place it implies that the said "supreme authorities" have not formed correct notions of the nature and extent of the work proposed, and have, in vulgar parlance, been taken in. In the second place, the Bengal Government has either failed to acquire a correct notion of what it is going to do, and made a very faulty estimate of the time required, or it has taken in the Supreme Government by a wrong representation. Of course we accept the first branch of the alternative. But it implies that want of appreciation of which we complain, and which cannot but lead to a very unsatisfactory production of work, but also to mischief. The Government proposes to use the work as its guide, and if the work be, as it must be, incorrect and misleading, the people will suffer who will be subjected to it. We say the work must be incorrect, and grossly so. No return of the kind hitherto obtained from local officers got up by their Amlah as a matter of routine has been otherwise than incorrect, and it would require a much greater amount of credulity than ordinary business-people possess to produce the belief that the magic of the phrase "selected officers" will result in any thing better. And errors tabulated will continue to be errors, and there are enough of errors current in the country to require more. And for this reason too we denounce the scheme as mischievous. We are told that the answers are to be given from the personal knowledge of the examinees, and care should be taken to avoid "the tendency to give ideal or book explanation of facts." But some questions even in the smaller "general series" refer to the law of inheritance under certain circumstances, and in regard to the bulk of the population represented by the Hindus and the Mahommadans whose law of inheritance is recorded in authentic old books, how can an examinee answer without re-

ference to books, and of what value would his answers be if they be opposed to records? Can any person evolve the truth out of such answers if not to what extent will the reported exercise, of his discretion trusted? But we must stop here to-day.

REVIEW.

Kapala-Kundala, a tale of Bengali Life, Translated from the Bengali of Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee. By H. A. D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service: Trubner and Co., London.

This is the second Bengali novel which has been translated into English and published in England. The story of *Kapala Kundala*, (we have never heard of *Kopal Kundala*) is too well-known to our readers to stand in need of any introduction from us. We cannot but think, however, that the author has been unfortunate in his translator on this occasion. Mr. Phillips, albeit that he makes a great parade of his acquaintance with Bengali Literature, seems to possess but limited acquaintance with the Bengali Language. A few illustrations, taken at random, must suffice to prove what we mean. In page 2, "*Bahar*" which means a fleet of boats, is translated into *course*. "*Itastatah*," which means "saying this and that, is translated into "humming and hawing." "*Kanana-Kuntala dharani*," page 29, is rendered into the "jungle-*belted* earth." The author was here speaking of the circle of white breakers on the jungle-skirted shore as a garland decorating the verdant *tresses* of the earth. A translator who fails to understand so simple a metaphor and converts the verdant tresses into a *belt*, is certainly unfit for his office. "*Mane kara*," which even the raw griffin knows, means, "to suppose," "to assume," is ludicrously rendered in page 95, into "*mind you.*" It is not unfrequently that the meaning is entirely perverted. A few lines below that famous "mind you," we find that the author is being made to say that the "a flower *feels* pleasure in blooming." An author who gravely asserts that a flower is actually endowed with feeling, deserves to be an inmate of a lunatic asylum; and as such a disaster has never yet been known to befall the author of *Kapalakundala*, the reader may take it for granted that he has said no such thing, and that it is his gifted translator who is responsible for this remarkable poetical effusion. What the author does say is "ফুলের ফুটিয়াই সুখ," which literally means "the flower's happiness is in blooming." If Mr. Phillips possessed culture enough to comprehend the author's meaning, he would have seen that what he wanted to say was not that a flower *feels* pleasure in blooming, but the purpose of its life is fulfilled in blooming.

Does the reader feel any hankering for further illustrations of Mr. Phillips' mastery of the Bengali language? Here are some. "প্রভূত নক্ষত্র মালা" is "*large* constellations;" P. 8, "বসন্তরং," is *green*, page 169; যেখানে যা ধরে, is rendered into "in all that she had on;" কুলাচার্য্য is in Mr. Phillps' hand an "astrologer." And so on. These are only a few, an infinitesimally small fraction of the thousands of ridiculous mistakes with which every page teems. Were we to cull them all, we might possibly produce a volume of respectable dimensions.

The translator's orthography is quite on a par, with his translations. *Kapalakundala* is in his hand *Kopalkundala*; *Mrinmayi* is *Mrinomoi*, *Syama Sundari* is *Sham Soondri*. The *Amavasya* is the *amabosia;* the *Vedas* are the *Beds* (used for going to sleep upon, we suppose); a *Bhikshu*, is *Bhoikhya*; *Sapta-grama* is *Septo gram*, *Purushottama* is *Purustum*, *Padmavati* is *Podmaboti*; *Bhavani* is *Bhobani*, *Bandyaghati* is *Banyaghati* and so on. There is not a single Indian word or name in the whole book which is correctly spelt. It is not because that the translator declines to accept the Wilsonian, or the Hunterian or any other system of transliteration; he transliterates upon no system at all; his acquaintance with the language is too slight to enable him to do so.

To crown the whole, the translation is prefaced by an Introductory Essay on Bengali novels and novelists which is worse than any thing in the body of the book itself. Mr. Phillips pronounces with the authority of a dictator that "speaking generally the vernacular languages of India are not worth studying for the sake of their literature," though his own acquaintance with the Indian vernaculars extends probably to the very pitiful knowledge of Bengali of which we have given the reader some idea. Mr. Phillips is gracious enough to make a slight modification of his *dictum* in favor of Bengali. That does not, however, prevent his classing the Bengalis among *barbarous* races; their contact with English civilization he describes as "the juxta position of the most advanced thought with *comparative barbarism.*" (The italics are ours.) Bengali Literature, generally he pronounces to be "a hybrid compromise between eastern and western ideas," Bengali publications are "farragos of original nonsense," and Bengali novels "crude imitations." He has not a single word of commendation to bestow on the work which he has taken the trouble to translate. Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee himself he damns with faint praise, and impliedly, though not explicitly assigns to him the lowest rank among Bengali novelists, the highest being assigned, as a matter of course, to a member of his own service, Mr. R. C. Dutt, a man of such sterling worth that he will probably be first to shout derision at Mr. Phillips' ridiculous critical essay. Mr. Phillips seems to have a hazy idea that he deserves some such fate, and he seeks to shift the burden on the shoulders of another. He acknowledges at the conclusion of his essay, that for the portion of it which treats of the relative merits of "various Bengali novelists," (Mr. Phillips does not always write even good *English*) he is indebted to his tutor Baboo Krishna Kishor Acharjya, Sheristadar of the Thakbust office, Midnapur. We sincerely pity Baboo Krishna Kishor Acharjya, but we have no toleration for the critic who goes for his critical opinions to clerks in mofussil offices (a class of whose education the less said the better) and then sets himself up for a dictator on the vernacular literatures of India generally. Nay, Mr. Philips' audacity goes further. He actually undertakes to lecture the novelists of Bengal on their duties, which he thinks should consist in painting their countrymen and their households in the darkest colors, and in holding them up to "loathing and contempt." Among other subjects which he advises the Bengali novelists to take up is the peculiar position of prostitutes.

The translation is on the whole simply a disgrace to the translator and a misfortune to the author.

P. S. Since the above was written we have received a letter from the author of *KapalaKundala* authorizing and even requesting us to annouuce that this miserable translation has been published without his authority and even in spite of his prohibition. Does the refusal to authorize the translation account for the singular introductory essay?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and suite left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Thursday last by the ordinary passenger train from Sealdah, under the usual salute.

WE DEEPLY regret to announce the death of Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterji on Wednesday last. The deceased retired from Government service on pension, sometime ago. He was respected by all classes of society for his ability and uprightness of conduct as a public officer. As a Deputy Magistrate, and a Registrar of Assurances in Calcutta, he rendered eminent public services, and his services were highly appreciated by Government. In private he was loved and esteemed by all who came in contact with him. He was a man of sterling worth, and his loss will be deeply felt by his numerous friends and admirers. The deceased was at one time a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

JUDGMENT has been given in the Burdwan murder case. The prisoner, one Enge, a German, has been convicted, of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years. The sentence has caused great dissatisfaction. If for shooting a man under the most aggravating circumstances the offender meets with such a light punishment, we may well despair of getting even-handed justice in our courts. The man intends, we hear, to appeal to the High Court. We wish he would do so. The matter requires a thorough re-investigation.

THE FOLLOWING telegram was received from Bombay on Friday last:

Bombay May 22. A special telegram, published by the *Bombay Gazette*, states, on the authority of the *Standard*, that Russia raises objections to the fortification of Herat, and to the employment of British officers in assisting the Afghans to strengthen the defences of the city.

Russia requires that the whole of the northwestern frontier of Afghanistan should remain in its present unfortified state.

She also demands Merucbak, and repudiated the frontier agreed upon by Lord Granville and M. de Staal.

6

THE DETERIORATION of the channels of the Hooghly is now engaging the attention of the Bengal Government. In February last Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., made a representation on the subject to Government. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in forwarding their letter to the Port Commissioners for report, desired that the first point upon which the Commissioners should express an opinion is "whether the channels have really deteriorated." It is understood that in some years the bars are shoaler than in others, and that during the current year they have been unusually shoal. The Commissioners were particularly requested, therefore, to state whether the state of things is unprecedented, whether it is likely to be permanent, or whether any improvement may reasonably be looked for. Captain Stiffe, the Port Officer of Calcutta, is of opinion that the representations with regard to the deterioration of the channels of Hooghly that are periodically raised are based upon insufficient grounds. In referring to a Government Resolution of July 1877, commenting on a very elaborate report by Colonel Stewart on the same subject, he says: "I concur in the remarks of the Government that it is clear the approaches to the port have not deteriorated during the last half century. It is an historical fact, as stated in Colonel Stewart's report, that 40 years ago a draught of 17 feet was thought to be the extreme limit of safety for a vessel proceeding from Calcutta to sea." Since 1875-76 ships over 21 feet draught can pass up or down the river with safety. The Port Officer adds that in his opinion, "there is no prospect of the river seriously deteriorating within any period we are called on to consider practically." A regular survey of the Port is now being made, and as soon as it is completed a report will be submitted to Government dealing with the subject in all its bearings.

THE RESOLUTION on the Report on Road and Public Works Cess operations for 1883-84 is now before the public. As in the preceding year, the Public Works Cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts where the Act is in force, and the road cess at maximum rates in all districts except Backergunge, where it was levied at half-rates:

"The current demand under the head of Road Cess rose from Rs. 36,08,459 in 1882-83 to Rs. 36,40,856 in 1883-84, while the Public Works cess from Rs. 37,02,352 to Rs. 37,34,841. The percentage borne by the net balance outstanding at the close of the year to the gross demand rose from 13·7 in 1882-83 to 18.4 in 1883-84. This unsatisfactory result is attributed by the Board "partly to scanty crops, partly to the fact that the last day for payment of the September instalment fell within the Doorga Poojah holidays, so that collections could not be made till after the cess-year had closed, and partly to the inclusion of the demand from rent-free holdings in certain districts with retrospective effect." The first two of these causes, of which the second is the most important, must be accepted as valid. The third cause, however, merely shifts the need for explanation one step backward.

"The figures for both arrear and current collections work out very badly in Burdwan and Hooghly. This circumstance is attributed to the inclusion of three years' arrear demand from petty lakhiraj holdings brought for the first time under assessment under section 70 of the Act. The increase in the demand from this source is said to be large and to be almost entirely due in small sums, which are only paid under coercion. In the Burdwan district the total accumulated demand from these rent-free holdings amounted to a lakh of rupees, while the collections only amounted to Rs. 19,538. The Collector remarks that, if this demand had not been added during the year, the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand would have been 66, and of current collections on current demand 93·04 per cent. The Board justly remarks that even these figures would have been unsatisfactory in regard to the liquidation of the arrear balance. The collections in the Nudden district have also been affected by the same cause as in Burdwan and Hooghly."

In the realization of the current demand, the worst results were obtained in Hughli 57, Dacca 60·9, Furreedpore 66·9, Midnapore 69, and Durbhanga 69·4.

SYED KAZI REZA HOSSEIN of Patna, and two ladies of his family have offered to devote an estate named Sheikpore, in the district of Patna, as an endowment towards education of Mahomedan youths in English:

The Kazi possesses a three fourths share in the estate, the value of his share being estimated at Rs. 24,000, and the annual income, after paying the Government revenue, road cess, and the collection expenses, amounting to Rs. 1,200. The ladies own a fourth share worth Rs. 8,000. The annual income of their share, after paying the necessary expenses, is valued about Rs. 400. There was at first some uncertainty as to the terms of the documents by which the wishes of the donors might be effected, but now it has been agreed that the Kazi shall remain *mutwali* or trustee of the endowment till his death, and that during his life-time he shall have power to expend the annual profits of the estate in the promotion of education among Mahomedan students. After his death the Government shall become trustee, and shall thenceforward be bound to devote the funds of the endowment to the objects declared in the deed, but with a discretion as regards the method which from time to time may be deemed best calculated to give effect to those objects. The Government shall also have full power, after the Kazi's death, to sell the property and to convert the proceeds into Government securities, if it considers it necessary to do so, to be held as a trust fund known by the donors' names, the interest being appropriated for the award of scholarships and prizes in the manner proposed in the trust-deed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in acceptingthe assignment, has handsomely acknowledged the public spirit and liberality of the donors. The Principal of the Patna College will administer the Fund, to be formed of the sum made over by the Kazi during his life time. As desired by the donors, the value of the scholarships to be established will be decided by Government, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit a report on this point in communication with the Principal of the Patna College. A charge is commonly made against Mahomedans that the value of English education is not appreciated by them. Endowments like these go to prove that there are public-spirited gentlemen among Mahomedans against whom such a charge is utterly groundless.

OUR SCHEME for a local fund in every district for the presentation of pictures and *chittis* to retiring officers has been knocked on the head by Government in a cruel manner. We put it forth the other day in order to prevent heart-burning and to give some uniformity to valedictory proceedings; but it is not to be. The order is out that no public meetings, no addresses, no testimonials, no fireworks are to be got up by grateful people to do honor to a Government officer retiring from a district or sub-division. True, the order existed from a long time, but it was more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof. This is not to be, and the order is made, what a friend fond of vocalic initials called more "astringent." The rule under this head says "all servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or to accept testimonials of any kind, or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honor. The Government views with disfavor all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government." The "astringency" of this order need not however frighten the address-givers. It is mere *brutum fulmen* and intended to mean nothing. The door is left wide open for all practical purposes, except for the inauguration of our plan of local funds. We almost suspect it has been designed solely to knock our plan on the head. The opening left is thus described: "It is not intended to prohibit such expressions of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from the service, or leaving his station or district as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates; but it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character." This is the balm in Gilead. Don't use the word "public" and every thing will go on as merrily as a marriage-bell. This, of course, has been already anticipated. We could name a dozen instances off hand in which public meetings were convened, and pictures, busts, and statues voted away and then set up in public places—all by "*friends* and *admirers*;" and the address-givers have only to bear this set form in mind. Nay, the door is wider open still. We are told, "the Local Governments and Administrations are authorized to forward to an officer who has left his station or district a resolution of any local public body, recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district." By this means the vote is emphasized, and we may safely rely on more public bodies, more public meetings and more written speeches. Only we cannot well discover how is the Government to make out which are "public bodies" and which are not? For instance we have in Calcutta the British Indian Association with a house and vested funds of its own and long since recognised by Government, the Indian Association, with a house *in prospectu*, the National Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan Literary Associations, the Indian League, the Indian Union, the Calcutta Association which was hatched the other day to vote a picture to a retiring member of Council, and sundry others. Are any or all of them public or private? Again, among so many, let us suppose a difference of opinion,—one body recording a vote of praise, another one of censure—the other day a few rich men of Madras voted an address and a picture or bust, we forget which, and a monster meeting of the middle classes passed a vote of censure, with reference to a member of Council—what should the Government or Administration do in such a case? Accept the praise, or the blame, or both, or exercise its discretion with reference to the wealth of the people concerned, or with reference to the number who join the movement? To us and to the people who figure most in the list of subscribers—not unoften with false or self-assumed title—there is this relief, that henceforward votes will suffice, and no money will be required. The said money, however, in the case of the most inveterate address-givers may be spent in plantain trees, deodar leaves, China paper flags and other street decorations. India was governed well enough when these nuisances were unknown; but now every Commissioner on tour will play sad pranks—they do already—among plantain and deodar trees. As for heads of Government and Administrations there will be no let or hinderance, and gratitude or sycophancy, or dodging, whatever be the right name, will have full play as heretofore. The mischief done by the order applies only to our unfortunate plan, and not to the nuisance which we attempted to ridicule.

THE *Englishman* has a good article on what it very aptly calls "the-happy-go-lucky system," of assessing lands and houses for the Municipal house tax. It works most oppressively on those classes of the people who cannot protect themselves. In the suburbs a memorial was lately presented to the Bengal Government showing that the tax on the lower classes of tenements amounted to 28 per cent. instead of 7½ as alleged and authorised by law, and this on the figures published by the Municipality itself, but no relief was granted, though the Government admitted the truth of the statement. Other cases may be cited *ad libitum*. We cannot, however, accept the remedy proposed by our contemporary. It is recommended that there should be professional assessors who should travel from district to district. Such assessors will prove the veriest tyrants, whose *dictum*, no revising committee will dare to question. The recent case of Nundalal Bose v. the Calcutta Municipality illustrates the evil in a marked manner. The assessor was a professional on a high pay. It was the court that gave relief; and if relief is to be given in the Mofussil, appeals should be permitted to the nearest judge in the district.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1884.
2. Journal of the National Indian Association for May 1885.
5. Why the Indians are Grateful to Lord Ripon, by V. M. Samarth, B. A., M. R. A. S.
4. The Mahabharata—Vana Parba, translated into English Prose by Protapachundra Roy.
5. Arya-Darsana for Baisack 1292 B. E.
6. Tatwabodhini Patrika.
7. Kopal-Kundala. A tale of Bengali Life translated from the Bengali of Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, by H. A. D Phillips, London, Trubner and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*May 20th* 1885.

General,—7th May, Baboo Jogendro Nath Bandapadhya, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

12th May—Mr D B Allen, Asst Magte and Colr and Munsif, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt, to act, in addition to his own duties, in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, and is posted to the sudder station of Patna.

13th May,—In modification of order, 31st March last, Mr A Ahmad, Asst Magte and Colr, Monghyr, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

14th May,—Mr C P L Macaulay, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Financial Dept, furlough for six months, from 15th inst.

16th May,—The services of Mr A S Womack, Asst Magte and colr, Seetamurhee and Mozufferpur, and placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

17th May—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept of this Govt from 13th April, 1885:—

Mr J Beames, C S, Mr W H Grimley, C S, and Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee.

18th May—Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, on leave, is transfd temply to Howrah.

Maj J J Macleod to act as Comdt of the Behar Light Horse, during absence, on leave, of Lieut-Col W B Hudson.

Baboo Prasanna Coomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is transfd to Darjeeling, and is posted to Silligoree.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, is transfd to Maldah, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr A Ahmad, Asst Magte and Colr Monghyr, on leave, is transfd to Patna, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Police 10th—May—Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Patna, and is to have charge of the Patna City Police.

Mr C H Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, on leave, is transfd to Mymensingh.

18th May,—H W J Bamber, Dist Supdt of Police, Rajshahye, to act in first grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 25th April, 1885, during absence of Col W Gordon.

Mr F Wilcox, Dist Supdt of Police, Backergunge, to act in second grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H W J Bamber.

Mr H G Wilkins, Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs to act in third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr F Wilcox.

Mr H M H Roberts, Dist Supdts of Police, Maldah, to act in fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H G Wilkins.

Mr. P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Tipprah, to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist from 25th April 1885.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 19th April 1885, during absence of Mr A S Judge.

Mr H Tucker, Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr P A Sandilands.

Mr J Cowie, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, vice Baboo Jadubchunder Deb.

Mr C Plowden, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Nuddea, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, vice Mr F H Tucker.

Ecclesiastical,—16th May—The services of the Rev H O Moore, Offg Second chapln of St Paul's Cathedral, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from 11th inst.

18th May,—The Rev J A Macdonald, Wesleyan Minister, Dum-Dum, is granted a license, under clause 3, section 5, Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to solemnise Marriages between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or christians.

Registration.—13th May—Baboo Anbinashchandra Mitter, Special Sub-Regtr of Dacca, leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from 1st prox, or subsequent date.

Baboo Praukrishna Chatterjee to act as Special Sub-Regtr of Dacca, during absence of Baboo Anbinashchunder Mitter.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chattejee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Cuttack, to be also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Cuttack, from 25th March 1885, vice Baboo Purnachunder Roy.

Baboo Prasannacoomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Silliguree, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Sub-Regtr in the Phansadewah thanna.

Moulvie Amjad Hossein, Rural Sub-Regtr of Damuriya, is transfd to Oolooberiah, in Howrah.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghosal, Acting Rural Sub-Regtr of Oolooberiah, is transfd to Ampta, in Howrah.

Education,—8th May,—Baboo Kali Kumar Mitra, Head Master, Patna Normal School, acted in Class III of the Sub-Educl Service vice Baboo Tarak Nath Sen on leave.

Baboo Bhubanmohun Sen, Head Master of the Furreedpore Zillah School, acted in Class IV of the Sub-Educl Service, vice Baboo Kali Kumar Mitra.

9th May.—Mr H Collie, Head Asst to the Dirtr of Public Instruction, acted in Class I of the Sub-Educl Service from 8th Nov 1884 to 7th Febry 1885, inclusive vice Mr S Ager.

Baboo Jagatchandra Banerjee, Offg Asst Inspr of Schools, Presidency Divn, acted in Class II of the Sub-Educl Service from 8th November 1884 7th Febry 1885, inclusive, vice Mr H Collie.

Baboo Bhugwan Prasad, Depy Inspr of Schools, Bhagulpore, acted in class III of the Sub-Educl Service from 8th Novr, 884, to the 7th Feby, 1885, inclusive, vice Baboo Jagatchandra Banerjee.

Baboo Motilall Mittra, Deputy Inspr of School, 24-Pergns, acted in class IV of the Sub-Educl Service from 8th Novr, to 7th Febry 1885, inclusive, vice Baboo Bhugwan Prasad.

13th May—The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Dist School committee of Shahabad:—Surg Maj G Pric, Offg Civil Surg.

Baboo Kailashchunder Mookerjee, Sub Judge.
" Bhuggobuttychurn Mitter, Munsif.
" Sarodaprosad Chatterjee, Special Deputy Colr.
" Tejchunder Mookerjee, Munsif.
Moulvie Mahomed-ul Nabi, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	R.	As.	P.
Naraingunge Reading Club	3	5	0
W. Venkatareddy Naido, Ganjam	13	4	0
Vice-Chairman Darjeeling Municipality	7	8	0
Manager Dighapatiya Wards Estate, Rajshahye	13	4	0
Secretary Andrews Library, Surat	13	4	0
Secretary Ramnagerry Library	13	4	0
Kumar Joggut Singh Bahadur, Muttra	13	4	0
Nusswanji Jhangir Wazeer, Bombay	13	4	0
Babu Brojolal Ghose, Lahore	14	5	0
" Raghoonath Sahoy, Chupra	10	0	0
" Jwalaperasad, Lucknow	3	5	0
" Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Kandi	19	0	0
" Dinonath Rukhit, Goda	7	0	0
" Hurro Chunder Chowdry, Sherpur	19	0	0
" Bama Churn Banerjea, Amritsar	10	0	0
" Hurry Nath Banerjea, Durbhanga	19	0	0
" Preonath Dutt, Durbhanga	10	0	0
" Shamkishore Bose, Naraingunge	6	4	0
" Poresnath Sukul, Krishnaghur	13	4	0

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All letters orders or communications for Singer' Sewing Machines should be addressed.

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BEST TIRHUT MANGOE & LITCHI GRAFTS.

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Weekly Reporter volumes 1, 4, 9, 10, 24 reprint half-law Rs. 8 each.

Vivad Chintamani new copy, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

LECTURE by THOMAS JONES ESQ., on "Drainage and Preventive Disease in Calcutta."

MR. JONES will deliver this LECTURE at the MEDICAL COLLEGE THEATRE, on SATURDAY the 30th instant at 7-30 o'clock P.M.

THE CHAIR will be taken by Dr. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR C. I. E. &c. &c.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Roads and Conservancy Department.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Tuesday the 26th instant, for the repairs of Roads, Foot-paths, &c., and for tank-filling and other works in the town during the current year. A schedule of works to be tendered with specification may be had on application.

Tenders to be under sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Road and Conservancy Works," and addressed to the Engineer.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.
Engineer to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
13th May 1885.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited, and will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 3rd June, for the construction, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be had on application at the Engineer's Office of the "Three-foot Culvert" to connect the Hastings system of drainage with the main receiving sewar in Lower Circular-road.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Engineer under sealed covers, superscribed. "Tender for Three foot Culvert," and each tender is to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rupees Five hundred.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C.E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
18th May, 1885.

WANTED

An English Graduate of the Calcutta Medical College to have charge of a private charitable Dispensary to be opened at Dighapatiya in the District of Rajshahye and to be maintained entirely by the Dighapatiya Wards' Estate. The Doctor is also to act as private Doctor of the Raja's family, dependants &c.

The salary for the Dispensary is Rs 100 and for attendance on the Rajas family &c Rs 50, being a consolidated amount of Rs 150 per mensem with quarters free.

Preference will be given to a Hindoo gentleman who bears an unexceptionably good character, and possesses considerable professional experience.

Applications accompanied with certificates of character and proficiency from respectable gentlemen will be received by the undersigned up to May 31st 1885.

RAJKUMAR SARKAR
Manager of the Dighapatiya Wards Estate.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

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Lot No. 1—All that Durputnee Talook Lat Mirzapur being Towjie No. 1 in the Collectorate of Burdwan and Putneedar Radha Lall Baboo formerly Bhoyrub Lall Kapoor and recorded in the Maharaja's sherista in the names of Golap Coomaree Bibee and Moyna Coomaree Bibee the Putnee annual Jumma of which payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan is Rupees 3,200 and the sum of Rupees 500 is payable to the Putneedar. The Talook is situate in the sub-registration District Chowkee and Thanna Culna, Pergunnah Raneehatty District Burdwan, consisting of the following Mowzahs viz Niz Mirzapur with Pernadia, Roopbatty, Kamalpore, Belcooly and Nerulgatchee in the sherista of the Putneedar the name of Nobin Chunder Roy is entered as, Durputneedar at an annual Jummah of Rupees 3,700 of which Rupees 3,200 is payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan and Rupees 500 to the Putneedar.

Lot No. 2—And also all those Nakhraj Khas Khalasee Land No. 983 in Lot Nadai in Zillah and District Burdwan, Sub-registration District and Thanna Culna, Purgunna Raneehatty excepting the family dwelling House Garden and Pond appartment thereto together with all arears of rent due in respect of the said Talook and lands which remain unrealized.

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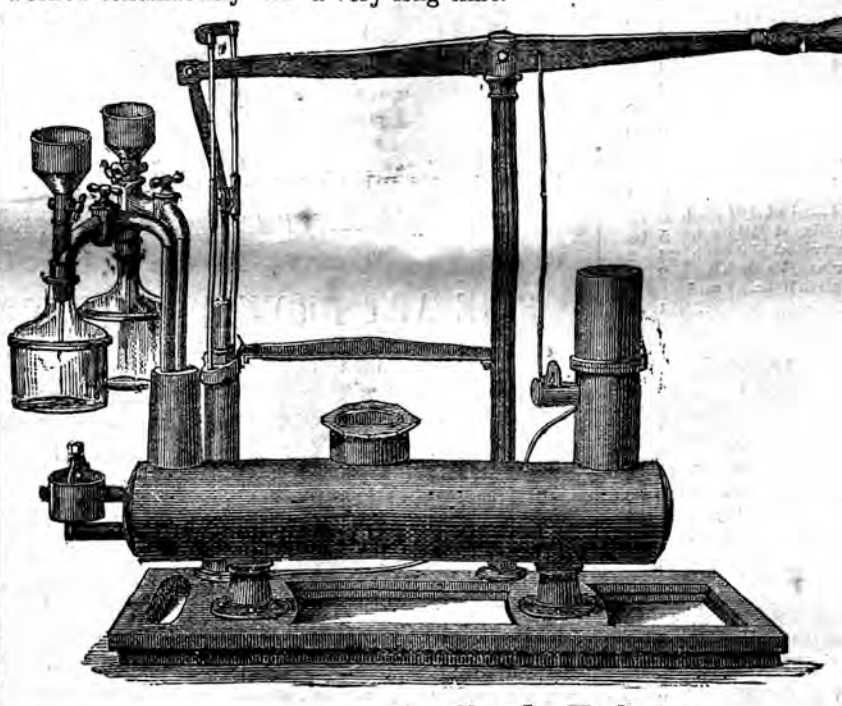

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

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	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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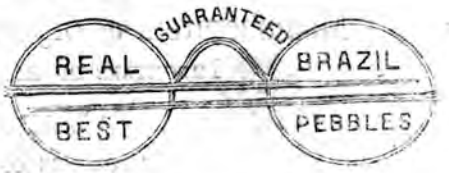

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